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A NEW
T R E A T I S E
ON THE
V E N E R E A L D I S E A S E ;

O R,

Every Person afflicted with the Disorder

T H E I R
O W N P H Y S I C I A N .

To which is annexed for the use of the Curious in General,
an Anatomical Discourse on the Parts of GENERATION
in Male and Female.

A L S O A R E A D D E D .

Three Curious Drawings of Anatomy, of the Genital Parts
of both Sexes, Engraved by the most ingenious Artists; with
an Explication to each Plate.

By R. GRUBB, Patentee of the FRIARS DROPS.

L O N D O N :

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BY THE

KING'S Authority.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of
GOD, of Great Britain, France, and
Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and
so forth, To all to whom these Presents
shall come, Greeting, Whereas ROBERT
GRUBB, of the Parish of St. Martin,
Ludgate, in our City of London, Gentleman,
hath, by his Petition, humbly represented
unto us, that he hath, at a very great Ex-
pence and Trouble, found out and discovered,
and made, a certain Medicine, called the
FRIARS DROPS, which effectually cures
the Venereal Disease, Scurvy, Rheumatism,
Stranguary, and Gleets, without any Elec-
tuary or Pills, in every Stage of the Com-
plaint, or without any Confinement or par-
B ticular

ticular Regimen. Wherefore the Petitioner makes this his humble Application to us (in Regard to the great Advantages arising in this Kingdom from the said Invention) that We would be graciously pleased to grant to him Our Royal Letters Patent, to secure the sole Use and Benefit thereof, according to the Statute in that case made and provided, We being willing to give Encouragement to all Arts and Inventions, that may be for the public Good, are graciously pleased to condescend to the Petitioner's Request: Know ye therefore, that We, of Our special Grace, certain Knowledge, meer Motion, Have given and granted, and by these Presents for us, our Heirs and Successors Do give and grant unto the said ROBERT GRUBB, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, our especial Licence, full Power, and sole Privilege and Authority, that he the said ROBERT GRUBB, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, and every of them, by himself, and themselves, or by his and their Deputy or Deputies, servants or Agents, or such others as he thrs,

the said ROBERT GRUBB, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns; shall at any Time agree with, and no others, from Time to Time; and at all Times hereafter, during the Term of Years herein expressed, shall and lawfully may, make, use, exercise, and vend his said Invention, within that Part of our Kingdom of Great Britain called England, our Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, in such Manner as to him the said ROBERT GRUBB, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, or any of them, shall, in their Discretion seem meet, and that he the said ROBERT GRUBB. his Executors, Administrators. or Assigns, shall and lawfully may have and enjoy the whole Profit, Benefit, Commodity, and Advantage, from Time to Time, coming growing, accruing, and arising by Reason of the said Invention, for and during the Term of Years herein mentioned. To have, hold, exercise, and enjoy the said Licence, Powers, Privileges, and Advantages heretofore granted unto the said ROBERT GRUBB, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns,

for and during, and unto the full End and Term of Fourteen Years, from the Date of these Presents, next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be compleat and ended, according to the Statute in such Case made and provided. And to the End that the said ROBERT GRUBB, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, or every of them, may have and enjoy the full Benefit, and the sole Use and Exercise of the said Invention, according to our gracious Intention therein before declared, We do by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, require and strictly command, all and every Person and Persons, Bodies Politic and Corporate, and all others our Subjects whatsoever, of what Estate, Quality, Degree, Name, or Condition soever they may be, within the said Part of our Kingdom of Great Britain called England, our Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, aforesaid, that neither they, nor any of them, at any Time during the Continuance of the said Term of Fourteen Years, hereby granted, either directly or indirectly, do make use, or put in Practice, the
said

said Invention, or any Part of the same, so attained unto by the said ROBERT GRUBB, as aforesaid, nor in any wise counterfeit, imitate, or resemble the same, nor shall make or cause to be made, any Addition thereunto, or Substraction from the same, whereby to pretend himself or themselves the Inventor or Inventors, Devisor or Devisors, thereof, without the Licence; Consent, or Agreement of the said ROBERT GRUBB, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns in Writing under his or their Hands and Seals, first had and obtained in that Behalf, upon such Pains and Penalties as can or may be justly inflicted on such Offenders, for their Contempt of this our Royal Command: And further to be answerable to the said ROBERT GRUBB, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, according to Law, for his and their Damages thereby occasioned. And moreover we do, by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, will and command all and singular the Justices, of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiff Constables,

Constables, Headboroughs, and all other Officers and Ministers whatsoever, of us, our Heirs and Successors for the Time being, that they, or any of them do not, nor shall at any Time hereafter during the said Term hereby granted, in any wise molest, trouble, or hinder the said ROBERT GRUBB, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, or any of them, or his or their Deputies. Servants, or Agents, in or about the due and lawful Use or Exercise of the aforesaid Invention, or any Thing relating thereto. And Lastly We do, by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, grant unto the said ROBERT GRUBB, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, these our Letters Patent, or the Inrollment, or the Exemplification thereof; shall be in and by all Things, good, valid, sufficient, and effectual in the Law, according to the true Intent and Meaning thereof: and shall be taken, construed, and adjudged, in the most favourable and beneficial Sense, for the best Advantage of the said ROBERT GRUBB, his Executors,

tors, Administrators, and Assigns, as well in all our Courts, of Record as elsewhere, and by all and singular the Officers and Ministers of us and our Heirs and Successors in that Part of our said Kingdom of Great Britain called England, our Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, aforesaid; and amongst all and every the Subjects of us, our Heirs and Successors; notwithstanding the not full and certain describing the Nature or Quality of the said Invention, or of the Materials, thereto conducing and belonging. In Witness whereof we have caused these our Letters Patent. Witness Ourself at Westminster, the Thirteenth Day of June, in the Seventeenth Year of Our Reign.

By Writ of Privy Seal,

(Copy)

W I L M O T.

CHAP. I.

Of a Gonorrhæa Virulenta.

O R,

A Venereal Running.



HIS Disorder proceeds from impure Coition with an infected Female, and makes its progress with a pain in the Privaties, then there appears an eruption on the Nut of the Penis, something like to a spot of the Measles, after which a morbid discharge of matter flows from the Yard, which daily changes its colour and becomes more perulent, and very yellow, soon after it grows greener, and looks as if it were of many colours, mixed with blood.

To

To these symptoms may be added the Cordee, or, Priapism, swelled Testicles, Inflammations, Excoriation, Chancres, Phymosis, Paraphymosis, Venereal Warts, a great heat and difficulty in making water, small watery Bladders called Crystallines, and at length swellings; or, Buboës in the groin, which when they appear a confirmed Pox is near at hand.

Sometimes the matter flows from the Urethra, in a few days after the infection is received, and at other times it may be twelve or fourteen days, with a kind of an itching and titilation within side the Nut of the Penis. When the Urethra has been excoriated with long running of Acrimonious Pus, nature breeds a soft spongy flesh, to supply the defect, which daily increases, forms Caruncles in the urinary passage, and stops the afflicted from making water.

Ill timed astringent medicines, cause
C the

the Sanies, or, matter that should have ran off by the Gonorrhæa, to settle, or, be translated to the Scrotum, which is the general cause of one or both Testicles swelling, with an immoderate heat and anguish, at which time the running generally decreases.

Doctor Boerhaave in his definition of the disorder, says, “ That the time of
“ imbibing the infection is when the
“ Penis begins to subside from its turgid
“ state when in the Venereal Paroxysm,
“ and enters the cells of the Corpus
“ Spongiosum of the Glans, which is
“ wrapped up in two Membranes and
“ continued all the way up to the neck
“ of the Bladder, so that the slightest con-
“ tagion is easily propagated, the spongy
“ substance of the Urethra is a continu-
“ ation of the Glans Penis; and when
“ once the poison has made its way into
“ the Membrana Cellulosæ, it immediately
“ produces a small ulcer, attended with
“ a yellowish

“ a yellowish discharge, almost void of
“ tenacity, and when dried upon the li-
“ nen it leaves a greenish stain, this filthy
“ matter feeds upon the fatty texture of
“ the part.”

The reader will be pleased to observe, that the greater the infection, the more violent and obstinate the disorder is to remove, tho' it seldom brings on a Pox, unless the discharge is imprudently stopped, by the preposterous use of sudorifics and astringent medicines, for as I mentioned before, on the suppression of the discharge of the virulent matter from the Urethra, there appear Buboës, swelled Testicles, and Scrotum, Caruncles, and other alarming symptoms, and what is worse than all, the next thing to be dreaded is a confirmed Pox. Therefore take notice that the more regular the discharge is made, the more mild the symptoms are.

If the parts are much inflamed, the

lower the patient lives the better, small liquors if they pass off by urine very quick are useful, and, in order to prepare the body for the reception of the FRIARS DROPS, take ten or twelve ounces of blood from the arm, at the first appearance of the disorder, especially if the patient be plethoric it will be of the utmost service. The next day, take the following cooling purge, which you may have made up at any druggist shop.

Decoction of Senna, three ounces, Syrup of Buckthorn, and bitter purging Salts, of each half an ounce, Cream of Tartar, three Drachms, Sal Prunel, two Scruples, Powder of Gum Arabic, two Drachms.

These are to be mixed together, and to be taken early in the morning, and worked off with warm thin gruel.

During the time you are under cure
you

you must abstain from all oily food, and avoid every thing which stimulates to venery, such as hot spices, &c. and take great care that cold never reaches the Penis, and if convenient bathe it in warm Water and Milk as often as you can, which will keep the pores open, that otherwise might repel the flux of matter and retard the cure.

If there is no discharge of running neither first nor last from the Penis it is called *Gonorrhæa sicca*, or DRY CLAP, the symptoms of which are a difficulty of making water, and some little pain after you have done, in the cure of this Clap, bleeding will be of the utmost service in the beginning of the distemper, and the Private Parts should be fomented very often in the day with a decoction made of Mal-lows, Linseed, Camomile Flowers, &c. boiled in milk and water, but water alone will do. In this case, when the Parts are much inflamed the patient should take
great

great care that he makes use of no kind of Mercury, either by the mouth, or by anointing with it. If the inflammation runs high and threatens an Abscess outwardly in the Perinæum, you must apply poultices to that part, to bring it to suppuration that the matter may be discharged in a proper manner. I shall now proceed to define the nature of every symptom here described, and give direct methods of Cure of the external eruptions, which shall be delivered in English, that people of every capacity may inform themselves the particulars of so loathsome a complaint, and know what to apply to the parts affected to procure themselves immediate relief.

CHAP.

C H A P. II.

Hernia Humoralis :

O R,

Swelling of the TESTICLES.

WHEN the patient is afflicted with an inflammation and swelled Testicles, he must immediately lose about twelve ounces of blood, and repeat it again two days after, and in the interim, he may make a decoction to foment them in the following manner.

Take Mallow-roots, and Linseed, of each an ounce, boil them in two quarts of Milk till half be evaporated, and with a piece of flannel foment the Scrotum as hot as you can bear it every hour : Or, make use of the following Poultice.

*Take Lilly-roots, Henbane, leaves of Mallows, and Branca Ursina of each one ounce, boil them in a
quart*

quart of Milk till they are of the consistence of a mucilage, then mix with them half an ounce of the Flower of Linseed, and two ounces of the Oil of Lillies, and apply it to the Testicles spread on a cloth very warm; this may be repeated every evening and morning.

After the inflammation is abated, take the purge that is prescribed in the first chapter. During the use of these applications, a suspensory Bandage should be complied with to keep the Testicles tight up, which will be a means of giving ease to the afflicted. If the inflammation and swelling, will not give way to the fomentation, nor to the poultice, give eight grains of Turbith Mineral as a vomit, which will cause a revulsion, this vomit is to be repeated once or twice a week; or, as occasion requires; or, till the Tumour subsides, then purge off the relicks, with the following purging draught.

Take

Take Jalap in powder, and Cream of Tartar of each thirty grains, Oil of Aniseed six drops, Syrop of Buckthorn, half an ounce, mix the whole in a cup of warm tea, and drink it off early in the morning, and drink liberally of warm water gruel.

For inflammation and swelling of the Testicles, our English surgeons generally, make use of a poultice made of Bean Flower, Oxymel of Squills, with a little Oil of Roses; or, Ointment of Elder, to keep it from growing stiff; or hard. They also purge the patient briskly with Mercury and simple Colocynth Pills.

When you have done all before ordered, and it does not reduce the swelling, and are certain that Pus is formed in the Scrotum, it must be lanced, and if it terminate to a fistulous Ulcer, it may be removed by rubbing into the part affected about one drachm, of the Stronger Blue Ointment; or, Unguentum Cæruleum

D Fortius

Fortius every evening when going to bed.
—Then proceed and take the Friars Drops
as by the direction given with each bottle.

C H A P. III.

Of B U B O E S.

TH E R E are two kinds of Venereal Buboës, the first is essential, happening immediately after Coition with an unclean person : the second symptomatical, which follows the suppression of the Gonorrhæa ; or, drying up the ulceration : Astruc mentions three Buboës ; the third he says does not appear so early as the two before-mentioned, and is therefore a pathognomonie sign of a Lues Venerea.

To dissolve the induration of any Buboë, you are to rub into the parts two drachms of strong Mercurial Ointment, begin upon the tumor and rub it into
every

every part of your privities, quite up to your fundament, the next day you are to take a strong dose of Jalap, that is from forty grains, to fixty, mixt in a cup of warm tea, and work it off with thin gruel, the ointment to be continued every night, and a purge to be taken as before, once in two or three days. The patients common drink should be made as follows.

Take of purified Quick-silver, two ounces, boil it in four quarts of spring water, till one half be evaporated, then pour it off, and it is fit for use, the same Quick-silver, will be sufficient to make all that you will have occasion for if you take care to save it. But if you find that the induration does not dissolve and go off in a few days, take half an ounce of the Mercurial Ointment, and rub in as before directed, at the same time be sure to purge it off within two or three days, and keep yourself from taking cold.

This method of treating Buboes is found and warrantable practice, and I never knew it to fail in any single instance, but if there is matter already formed in the Bubo, then the before-mentioned practice will be very injurious to the patients constitution, by infusing the matter again into the blood, instead of which I recommend the strongest suppuratives to be applied as a Cataplasm to the parts affected.

Take of the roots of Mallows, Lillies, Cummin, and Linseeds in powder, of each an ounce, boil them in a quart of stale beer grounds, till they are to the consistence of a paste, then spread them upon a piece of coarse linen, and apply it as warm as it can be suffered, every morning and evening,

When you perceive they are fit to be opened, let the operation be performed by some surgeon who understands his business, who will apply every proper remedy
to

to draw off the foul matter from the blood and juices, which is the most likely method to be depended on to obtain a sound and perfect cure.

C H A P. IV.

Of Carnofities and Caruncles.

TH E S E are ulcers in the Urethra, Citarices left behind after healing such Ulcers, Caruncles, a Schirrus on the Verumonianum ; or, Caput Gallinaginis, indurations of the Prostatae and Visculae Seminales, Carnofities rising in, and straitening the Canal. In all these complaints Bleeding, Lenients and Refrigerants should be made use of (as in the first period of a Gonorrhæa,) to abate the inflammation, then heal the ulcers that are within the Urethra by the following injection.

Take

Take an ounce of barley, boil it in a pint of water, till one half be evaporated—then strain it, and add to the liquor, the white Troches of Rhases one drachm, Sugar of Lead one scruple, syrup of dried Roses one ounce. To which should be added, half an ounce of the following ingredients made into a fine powder.

Take of Lead two ounces, and Quick-silver two drachms, make them into a powder, and they are fit for use.

Daran has introduced a new mode of cure for those complaints, which he calls Bougies, and in some cases they have proved effectual, in others they have not had the desired effect.—The method of making the Bougies follow.

Take of common plaister, with Burgundy Pitch four ounces, Quick-silver and crude Antimony finely levigated of each two ounces; the Quick-silver must be rubbed

bed down in a little Balsam of Sulphur, but it must be mixed in the plaister with a deal of care, that is by degrees when it is not too hot, nor too cold,

After the Quick-silver is properly mixt with the plaister, some slips of fine rags must be made ready to dip into the composition, they must be from six to nine or ten inches in length, and about three inches broad; roll them up loosely, and, take hold of one end with your left hand, let it fall gently with the surface of the composition, then draw it out gradually, and as you raise it up it will unroll, and take up a sufficient quantity of the plaister about the thickness of a wafer.

The plaister must be about hot enough to soak through and discolour the rag, and the ladle in which it is melted should be quite broad at the bottom, therefore a deep iron frying pan will answer the end exactly. The bubbles if any on the surface

face of the rag, after being dipped can be smoothed with a spatula made a little warm.

One of these rags before-mentioned will make six Bougies, the best method to cut them is with a sharp knife and a flat scale; or, ruler. After you have cut out the rag, you are then to slope a little bit from the end of it, of about an inch and half long, which when rolled will make them somewhat taper. When you begin to roll them up, let the side be outward that has the plaister on it and begin with your finger and thumb to do it as close as possible, before you finish their rolling on a piece of marble.

Mr. Sharp, an eminent surgeon, asserts that the bougies may be applied in the extremities of the ducts of the Prostate Glands, the vesiculæ seminales, the contraction; or, straitness of the Urethra, callous cicatrices and excrescences, which had arisen from former ulcers, Schirrus of Prostatæ

Prostatae or visiculæ feminales, and in a Schirrus or spongy enlargement of the verumontanum and corpus spongiosum Urethra.

If from any of the above disorders there should be a suppression of urine, a catheter should be introduced if possible, and when it has entered the bladder to keep it in three or four days; after which the canal will perhaps admit a Bougie, then a suppuration may be procured, which must be persisted in.

The method to introduce a Bougie, is to smear it over with some sweet oil, that it may enter easily and not stimulate too much at first. The patient may either stand or lie down in the posture of being cut for the stone, the operator to grasp the Penis near the Glans, and extend it gently, that the Urethra may not be wrinkled, and then it will not meet with any impediment, only what may be occasioned by the disorder.

E

After

After thus introducing the Bougie, it will be necessary to secure it from slipping in too far, which may be done by fastening a cotten string to the end of it, and passed gently round the Penis.

When the part is tender, it may be left in two or three hours in a day only at first, but if the patient feels no degree of pain it may be left in six, or seven, and if he cannot bear it, it may be discontinued five or six days, then try it again, some are able to wear it night and day, without any trouble or inconvenience whatever, and as they draw out one they introduce another, which is the only method for them to have effect, for the more suppuration is procured and the longer the Urethra is kept distended, the cure is more likely to be radical. When this cannot be complied with, the day is better for its use than the night, because in the night, the Penis is more subject to erections. Two Bougies every day will answer the purpose,
one

one in the morning, and the other in the evening.

When the patient thinks himself well, he should desist gradually in the use of the Bougie, only to wear it two or three hours in a day, and then three or four times a week, after which it may be intirely left off: But if there remain a Gleet, or any obstruction should return in the Urethra, it will then be necessary to make use of it three or four weeks longer.

During the use of the Bougie,, the patient, should rub into the Penis and all up to the Anus, about a drachm of strong Mercurial Ointment every other night, or if the constitution be strong, it may be used every night, this method has been known to dissolve many large Callosities in an insensible manner

CHAP. V.

Of a GLEET.

IT cannot be well determined, in what manner a person is furnished with a Gleet, without ascertaining the exact seat of a Gonorrhæa, though it is the general assent that the Lacunæ of the Urethra are ulcerated in a Gonorrhæa, and altho' the faculty in general allow the existence of ulcers during the running, yet they will not admit that a Gleet is the discharge of such ulcers.

For my part I firmly believe the running, is not all of it a purulent matter, tho' I admit some part of it to be so, and other parts to proceed from the secretory organs, as also from the visculæ seminales, when they or their ducts are affected. For
the

the discharge is produced in less time after the infection than is requisite for the formation of matter in every other instance, and the appearance of matter is frequently the first alarm in a Gonorrhæa, the scalding of urine and other symptoms of an inflammation and ulceration following two or three days after.

When a person has taken the infection of a Gonorrhæa in a slight manner, it may be cured in a few days, but then depend on it the venereal poison has not had activity enough to bring on an ulceration of the Urethra, but only a mere invitation of the *Lacunæ*. And if we judge by analogy, the quantity of running in other cases is generally much greater, than could be produced from a few ulcers in the Urethra. Of this we have ocular demonstration in woman; for though the Gonorrhæa be exceeding plentiful, yet upon the nicest inspection, we often cannot find the least degree of ulceration of the Vagina; therefore

therefore if the running flowed from that part only, it is likely some of them would present themselves to view. When the inflammation continues violent, and the ulcers extend themselves, and the matter that flows is fanious, and the secretory vessels communicating with the ulcerated Lacunæ separate a thinner fluid than usual, 'tis then the poison operates more strongly.

Daran accounts for the effect of his Bougie in the Urethra, by its suppurating quality, in opening every unsound cicatrix and bringing them to make a discharge of the matter, that had been before locked up.

CURE FOR A GLEET.

THE use of the Bougie, as before recommended, with now and then the following injection.

Take

Take Rose-water, two ounces, extract of Saturn, one drachm, mix them together for use. This is to be injected up the Urethra with an ivory syringe, but not so high as to go into the bladder. Or, take Lime-water, ten drachms, Mercurius Dulcis, one ounce, mix them well together in a phial for use.

During the use of the above methods, the following Mint-water may be drank with success, which is recommended by the learned RIVERIUS against obstinate Gleets.

Take the leaves of dried Mint, Dittany of Crete, and Orris-root of each two ounces, seeds of Agnus Castus, and Lettice, of each one ounce and half, White Wine two quarts, distill from an alembic in a bath heat.

The dose is two table spoonsful in a morning fasting, after taking the following pills.

Take

Take of Gum Elm and of Mastick, of each two ounces, Japon Earth, twenty grains with a sufficient quantity of Balsam Capiva, make it into a mass for pills. Two scruples of which is a dose, to be taken every morning and evening, the FRIARS DROPS, are to be continued by their direction at the same time, till the cure is perfected.

C H A P. VI.

Of C H A N C R E S.

TH E S E are small eating ulcers in, or, about the pudenda, and appear with matter flowing from them.

Their seat are about the Glans, Præpuce, Frenum, body of the Penis, also in and about the Labia Vulvæ in women. After they have made their appearance some little time, they suppurate, and spread

spread farther, and they grow callous like horn. Sometimes they eat away the Frænum or string of the Prepuce; and if numerous, threaten a mortification. There are a number of other eruptions, which appear about these parts that are deemed Chancres, but are improperly called so.

Chancres are generally seated on the fine and tender covering, through which the virulent Sanies, issues from the exulcerated GENITALS both of male and female. The nipples of nurses, * and the LIPS AND TONGUES OF PROSTITUTES,
F are

* A lady put a child to be wet nursed, to a woman in the country, and after the infant had been suckled about six or eight weeks, its mouth grew sore and eruptions began to fly out about its body and head, which alarmed the nurse, at last it came to its mother's ears, an apothecary was employed but to no purpose, as he did not know the rise of the disorder, but on sending for a *Physician*, he examined the nurse, as well as the child, and he pronounced it Venereal; accordingly he wrote for them several times, and the apothecary prepared the medicines, but they had no effect. At last a friend, (whom I had cured of a Venereal complaint) recommended them

are affected with them, and in the most desperate cases they frequently appear on the inside of the thighs.

If they grow callous, and the ulcer be very foul, touch them with the LAPIS INFERNALIS, which will soon consume the spongy flesh, and take off the callosity of the edges:

If the ulcers are very foul, wash them every day with the following mixture, which can be made stronger, or, weaker as you find occasion.

Take Corrosive Sublimate, one drachm, in fine powder. Elixir of Property, half an ounce, Lime Water, three ounces, mix them together in a bottle for use.

them to that justly famous medicine the FRIARS DROPS, and according they took eight bottles of it, which eradicated the complaint, both from the child and nurse, much to the great joy and comfort of the parents, who at the time they were afflicted could get no person to suckle the infant, therefore was obliged to let it remain with the nurse, or it must have been famished for want as it could not eat.

If

If they are likely to spread and don't yield to the common dressings, with the ointment of Basilicon, and levigated Red-precipitate, make use of a fume of Cinna-bar, for I have known it to succeed beyond expectation in Chancres, ulcerations on the Glans, Præputium of men, as well as the Labia and Sinus Pudorus of women.

To cause a revulsion, and keep the Ulcers from spreading, take eight, or nine grains of Turpeth Mineral, made into a pill with conserve of Hips, and work it off with Cammomile Tea made warm, go to bed immediately after it, and take great care of catching cold.



C H A P. VII.

Of A PHYMOSIS, so called from the Greeks.

THIS is a strong constriction of the foreskin over the Nut of the Penis.

THE following is a translation of the opinion of MONSEUR LE DRAN, senior Surgeon, of the hospital DE LA CHARITE, consultant Surgeon of the French army, and Fellow of the Royal Society of London, viz.

“ THOUGH there are some grown
“ persons, who cannot uncover their *glans*,
“ or at least not without pain, and yet
“ have not the extremity of the *prepuce*
“ so contracted as to confine the urine
“ from passing, we notwithstanding find
“ them sometimes troubled with a *Phy-*
“ *mosis*; which might be suspected to a-
“ rise from a venereal taint, but has in
“ reality a much more innocent cause.
“ The *prepuce* round the Corona, which
“ secrete an unctuous humour that passes
“ through their excretory ducts: This
“ humour sometimes become acrimoni-
“ ous, irritates the skin that covers the
“ *glans*, and the irritation extending to
“ the internal membranes of the foreskin
“ they both become inflamed, and ouze
“ out

“ out a perulent serum ; which can have
“ no discharge while the glans are swelled
“ and the hole of the Penis is closed.
“ These disorders have been cured in a
“ few days, by frequently injecting wine
“ made warm which discharges the mat-
“ ter betwixt the nut of the yard, and the
“ foreskin, and heals the parts affected.
“ If injections prove ineffectual, the ma-
“ nual operation must be performed.”

We find also some grown persons, who though they have never uncovered the glans, have been subject to a PHYMOSIS, from a venereal cause ; In some people it is owing to a Gonorrhæa, where the matter has lodged between the foreskin and the nut of the yard, occasions the same excoriations as the discharge before-mentioned from the sebaceous glands, this accident may be removed by injections, in others it often proceeds from pockey Chancres, of the prepuce glans, or the Frænum ; an inflammation ensuing either
on

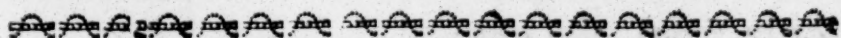
on one or the other contracts and prevents the discharge of the matter, Soon after the parts are much tumified, then follow a gangrene.

In such cases injections will not be sufficient, but a wash may be tried, and if it cannot be made serviceable, the operation must be performed, which is as follows.

Take hold of the extremity of the prepuce with two fingers, and introduce a director at the orifice; pass it on till the end of it touches the coronæ glandis. Then slide a straight bistory along the groove of the director, the point of which having reached the coronæ, cut through the prepuce from within outwards, and carry on the incision in the same manner through the whole prepuce, by drawing the edge of the bistory towards you: The incision must be begun on the side of the Penis.

The

The internal membrane of the prepuce should be cut quite into the coronæ, where it terminates ; and if it is not intirely divided by the first incission, finish the operation with the scissars. This operation, is the very same with the circumcision of the Jews.



C H A P. VIII.

Of a PARAPHYMOSIS.

IN this disorder the præpuce or foreskin, from its natural shortness, or morbid stricture, cannot be drawn over the glans, but remains contracted behind them. The glans are much inflamed, and very painful from the obstruction of the bloods motion in the part affected, which if not speedily remedied, will terminate into a mortification, if so the parts must be immediately amputated. Men who have a short prepuce, are more subject to

a Paraphymosis than those who are not so, especially if they are too intense in the embraces with women who have very straight passages, particularly virgins; so that some men who have this disorder are mistaken, when they think it arises from an infection, contracted in deflowering their wives, when in reality it proceeds only from the natural shortness of their præpuce, being extremely narrow, and afterwards causing an erection, it cannot be returned over the distended glans; from whence a surprising tumour of the præpuce behind the glands sometimes arises.

After this explication, I would not wish the reader to imagine that the Paraphymosis does not oftener arise from unclean women, the præpuce being inflamed in the act of coition, becomes tumefied by imbibing the infectious matter. The Paraphymosis is by the Germans, called a Spanish collar.

The

The cure of this disorder consists chiefly in returning the contracted præpuce over the naked glans; which when done, the pain and other bad symptoms quickly vanish. But a violent inflammation is usually the chief cause of its being so difficult to return the præpuce in the height of the disorder, therefore it may be proper to make trial of DISCUTIENT and EMOLLIENT FOMENTATIONS; or CATAPLASMS with SPIRIT OF WINE CAMPHORATED, before you endeavour to draw over the præpuce which if it can be effected with propriety, all the other symptoms vanish in course. Sometimes bleeding, and a vomit of turpeth mineral, will cause a revulsion, which will then enable you to draw the skin over the glans, first lubricating the fore-skin, with oil, or butter.

If the tumefied Penis tends to mortify, through the violence of the inflammation, or long continuance of the disease, it will be most adviseable to bleed the patient in

G

the

the arm, then in the *Vena dorsalis Penis*; in which last it should be repeated 'till the tumour subsides, and then draw the præpuce over the yard.

Sometimes the præpuce is so much distended with the serous part of the blood, that it appears like a blister raised by fire, or a vesicatory, seeming very pellucid, and conspicuous to the eye. This is a great obstruction to the reducing it into its former situation, but by making a few punctures with a lancet to discharge the lymph, and afterwards to wash it with warm wine, the præpuce may be extended over the glans as before, and then continue to wash the parts with warm wine very often, 'till there is no danger of their adhering together.

The same method of cure will be found salutary in a Phymosis.

CHAP.

C H A P. IX.

Of Excreffences of the P E N I S,
and A N U S.

THE venereal disease is oftentimes the cause of warts, and other excrescences on the Penis, and their seat is various.

Oftentimes they are on the præpuce, and corona glandis, and sometimes upon the body of the glans itself, they also are seated upon the labia vulvæ, and round the fundament of women.* They in general

G 2 resemble

* A married lady was recommended to me to be informed the reason why she could not get rid of a number of warts, about labia vulvæ and anus, at the same time informing me that she knew they had arisen from the LUES VENEREA, but when she was first taken with the disorder, it was only a common Clap, nay a most slight running, she was recommended to try the FRIARS DROPS, which would soon have cured her, but being mistaken in the house, went and purchased
the

resemble fungous spongy flesh, and very soon grow up and spread about the private parts, and are sometimes painful and sometimes not.

The only remedies to be depended on for removing them, are gentle eschafotics, such as powder of savin, either alone, or mixt with burnt allum, red precipitate,

the Jesuits Drops, the vender of which assured her, they were the only remedy to be depended on, to do the business, which she, poor silly woman to her misfortune found to be false, for in about twenty five days the running was intirely dried up, then supposed she had received a cure from these famous drops, but to her great surprize in a few weeks after, found herself in a most shocking condition, with buboes in her groins, scabby eruptions, warts, pains in her head and limbs, which proved that instead of (that most dangerous and unwarrantable medicine) the **JESUITS DROPS**, removing her simple disorder, **THEY WERE THE CAUSE** of bringing on a most dreadful Pox.

Her husband applied to me himself soon after, and he was almost in the same situation, by taking Walker's **JESUITS DROPS**; but by my applying proper external remedies, and their persevering about six weeks in taking my **FRIARS DROPS**, every eruption disappeared, they got strength, and last of all a sound and perfect cure.

corrosive

corrosive sublimate; or, blue vitriol, which ever you see most proper to be made use of. The parts affected may be sprinkled with the powder once a day; or, it may be mixt up with basilicon, or some such digestive ointment, and then applied. If any of the tubercles are harder than ordinary, they may be gently touched every day with the lapis infernalis, till they are quite destroyed.

The same directions are applicable to the whole tribe of condylomata, cristæ, mora, fici, either about the pudenda; or, anus.

But if the basis are hard and surrounded with deep callosities, mercurial frictions must be used.

I have known fumigations of the cinabar, to be used with the greatest advantage. Depend on it while the warts, &c. appear upon and about the parts that
have

have been before mentioned, you then have a taint of the venereal disease in your blood, and when that is cured, they will disappear,

C H A P. X.

Of Tubercles and Schirrus Cords.

THE callosity which oftentimes remains after healing chancres, is called a Tubercle, which hinders the free play of the foreskin over the glans. If they will not give way to strong mercurial unction, the operation must be performed by the knife, which is called circumcision. Though strong catharticks of the mercurial kind, may be made use of by way of revulsion.

Tubercles which arise where there has been an ulceration, produce Schirrus Cords,

Cords, which may be remedied by the methods above-mentioned. But I have found some of them give way to emolient cataplasms, after a proper use of the mercurial ointment, and a few strong purges, which always ought to be tried before you attempt to do it by manual operation.

Acid vapours have been found serviceable, to receive the steam of boiling vinegar upon the part affected, three or four times a day, but the EXTRACT of SATURN, if properly applied, will do wonders in reducing Tubercles.

CHAP. XI.

Of a Confirmed Lues Venerea;

O R,

FRENCH POX.

THE bad effects of the venereal disorder, are more pernicious to society than many others. Different diseases

cases which attack mankind, very often affect only individuals, and they are felt at intervals, whereas the LUES VENEREA is every day renewed.

The very source of life is tainted with it, and it descends from one generation to another, till it become co-eval with the world itself.

What adds to its horrors is, that in proportion to its propagation, it often disguises its appearance, and eludes all the pursuits of medical art.

To preserve the present generation to the state, and to prepare it a future race which shall be more healthy and vigorous, are the objects of medicine, in the treatment of a disease which attacks men in the vigour of life, and deprives their country of those services, and of those descended from them, which she had a right to expect. Population and degeneration of the
species

species are diminished, and the state deprived of many valuable subjects. These are the effects of this baneful disease. Indeed the boasted remedies of empiricism, have been as pernicious in their effects on society, * as the venereal disease. It would therefore be a prudent step in administration, to adopt some method which may stop the progress of an evil which is so fatal to population.

From the first appearance of the Lues Venerea in Europe, the most ingenious

* Particularly that base preparation called, WALKER'S, JESUITS DROPS, which by advertisements and hand bills have been puffed off upon the unwary, and ignorant part of mankind: the pernicious effects of which, have been instrumental in KILLING more than the sword. It is most certain they had their day, when *Walker* was living, but since, they have fell into the hands of Wire-drawers, Book-binders, and many others equally as IGNORANT IN MEDICINE, they ought to be discarded, and buried in oblivion. I therefore dare any one of the venders to prove that they ever perfected one cure with them.

The patent has been extinct many years, and no person at this time can make them genuine. Therefore the afflicted must be very cautious, how they make use of such a dangerous remedy to cure themselves of the Venereal Disease.

H physicians

physicians and surgeons, have assiduoussly employed themselves in investigating the different mode which might be likely to destroy the pernicious contagion.

Many bold practitioners have ventured to administer corrosive sublimate, made in pills, others order it to be made into a solution, with proof spirit, spirit of salt, spirit of sweet nitre, rose water, common spring water, and the like. Pills prepared of the red precipitate powder, of turpeth mineral, scammony, and the like dangerous and most drastic preparations, ought to be taken from the venders and burnt under the gallows, by the *common hangman*, and the *ignoramus* to be there tyed up and whipt naked for assuming to cure a disease with such dangerous remedies, particularly when asked by any person acquainted with pharmacy, how such a drug will operate, whether as a sudorific, diaphoretic, cathartic, astringent, emetic. &c.

no

no reasonable answer can be obtained from such impostors.

Now that those mercury men, (if I may be allowed the expression,) may take a hint; I do assure them, that the use of their medicines for a length of time will often induce symptoms resembling venereal pains, particularly NOCTURNAL ONES; and very often is the means of affecting the shin bones.

Here then is the misfortune; the unhappy sufferer still thinking he has the remains of a disease, of which he probably never had the beginning, doubles his mercurial doses, and at the same time doubles his complaint; till at last nature being quite destroyed by mercury, he dies not of a real, but an imaginary disease. Thousands have fallen into the hands of those desperate pirates, who having hoisted their bloody flag, are determined with unremitting RESOLUTION to give no quarter. How alarming must this be to men of

H 2

feeling,

feeling, to think the legislature, takes no notice of such murderers.

The pernicious remedies that I have here mentioned occasion two great inconveniencies. First, they do not destroy the venereal virus, but as I mentioned before are the source of disorders in the whole animal œconomy, which in many cases do not manifest themselves till along space of time.

It is peculiar to the precipitate, to leave behind it pains in the stomach and bowels, which often continue during life.—The corrosive sublimate and other such remedies, when they have not made violent impressions on the intestinal canal, and have been carried into the circulation, commonly leave intollerable pains in the head and limbs, stiffness of the joints, and weakness of the muscles. These are not all, for when the venereal virus is badly extinguished, and as it were transformed,

formed, it assumes another character than its natural one, and becomes so difficult to be distinguished, that the most experienced physician is often deceived.

It is at that time the pains in the head, limbs, and joints are considered as rheumatic or arthritic, instead of which they are the bad effects of the remedies before mentioned, which had seated themselves in the membranous system. Oftentimes eruptions on the skin, considered as herpes; langour, syncope, * spasms, and other

* I recollect a woman who had taken several pots of Walker's Mercurial Purging Remedy, as the venders call it; was taken with a syncope, she was deprived of sense and motion, and it was with the greatest difficulty she ever came to herself again though attended by a most able physician, and at this time she is hardly in her right senses, or perhaps never may be more. So much for Walker's Grand Specific.

The reason of its bringing on such a terrible disorder is obvious to every one; for when the spiculæ of the mercury, are not properly blunted, the sharp points, will bring on spasms and convulsive motions in the stomach and bowels, and even death itself.

infirmities

infirmities arising from depraved sensibility; schirrus tumours, ulcers; and in women profuse whites; all these have the same origin.

After the attack of accute diseases; the venereal virus easily changes its character: The remedies proper to cure these not having destroyed the venereal principle rendered them more dangerous, the recovery is therefore often very tedious; the patient wants appetite, is deprived of sleep, becomes languid, and is productive of obstructions in the viscera, &c.

How many tertian quartan, and anomalous intermittents have obstructions in the liver, or, spleen for the proximate cause, and the venereal virus for the remote cause of the disease.

Whether the latent cause of these disorders continue unknown, or whether its existence is suspected the inconveniency
is

is the same: For in the last case recourse is usually had to mercury, which as it is commonly administered, will be always inefficacious, so that according to either hypothesis, the feeble remains of life which the patients continue to enjoy, will be likely to become baneful to society. The disease will be perpetuated, the succeeding generation will be empoisoned at its very source, and the children produced from these subjects will be liable to anchyloses, exostes, rickets, scrophula, eruptions, scorbutic acrimony, and other bad diseases.

Here you have a true "picture, though not a very copious one of the bad effects of mercury, and of those men-killers in whose hands it hath fallen. I don't mean any of the faculty, but particularly point at the ILLITERATE who absolutely can't write a line of English, though they ARE the DOCTOR with all the assurance of men of learning.—There is an ill-looking fellow

* in

* in the OLD BAILEY, who plies up and down the street nearly opposite to Surgeons Hall, every evening, just in the same manner as the BARKERS do at the old cloaths shops, in MONMOUTH STREET; or RAG FAIR, and if he observes any person to stop; or, look about, he says, “Walk in here, this is the only shop for Walker’s Jesuits Drops, and Specific mercurial Electuary.” Indeed he is very right, it is the only shop in the world for any person to apply too if they are weary of their life. It is such ignorant impostors that ought to be taken notice of by the legislative power, and to have corporal punishment inflicted on them, according to their crime.

How numerous also are those daring itinerants, who impose on a gaping croud,

* The father of him, who was a porter and bill distributor to the late Walker, at six shillings per week, is equally as illiterate in medical knowledge, tho’ he assumes the name of the OLD DOCTOR: Old enough indeed in iniquity.

laugh

laugh them, at the same time, out of their money and reason by their buffoonries. If such as I have before mentioned, together with the wandering quacks, are not injurious to the community, by tricking of the ignorant poor of their money, and health, I confess I do not know who are. I shall now proceed to finish the DEFINITION of a *Confirmed Lues*.

To particularise every symptom of a confirmed pox is too arduous a task for any person to do, but such as come within the knowledge of my practice I here deliver to you.

Scabs and scurf infest various parts of the body, which are as yellow as a honeycomb, and which distinguishes them from all others. They oftentimes have large surfaces, much resembling the leprosy: But the more these eruptions spread over the body, the less pain the patient feels.

I

After-

Afterwards *NODES* arises on the skull, shin-bones, and bones of the arms, which in process of time are attended with intollerable pain, particularly nocturnal when in bed, an inflammation comes on and at length they grow carious and putrefied.

Phagedenic ulcers likewise affect various parts of the body, but their first rise are in the throat, and from thence gradually creep by the palate to the cartilage of the nose. which they destroy, and the nose then drops down flat.

The skin, particularly between the shoulders, arms, neck, and breast is covered with flat freckles of a purple yellow, sometimes distinct small and round, and sometimes more large and extended. There are also itchy pustles, ringworms, chaps in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, and the epidermes peels off in large flakes.

The

The inside of the mouth, throat, and nose, are also affected: The uvula and tonsils become painful, hot, inflamed, and ulcerated; the roof of the mouth is also covered with pustles, and degenerate into round malignant ulcers, which rot the bone up to the nostrils.

The hair falls off the head, and all parts of the body, the nails become rough and unequal, and ulcers arise which causes them to fall off.

Hardness of hearing, with a ringing noise in the ears, attended with pain, whilst the internal membrane is exulcerated, and rendered carious.

The fair sex have many disorders attending this loathsome disease, such as cancers in the breast, a suppression of the menses, and sometimes an overflowing of them. Abscess, schirrus, gangrene, ulcer and cancer of the womb, which causes

them to be barren, or subject to abortion ; or, their children if any have an universal erysipelas, half rotten, and covered with scabs and ulcers.

What knowledge I have of the symptoms above mentioned of so malignant a disorder I have fairly and judiciously delivered, as children, and other innocent persons, are liable to the infection : Surely there must be some merit in endeavouring to save the lives, and restore them to their natural strength and vigour, in the easiest and most safe manner, which can be affected by the use of my JUSTLY FAMOUS MEDICINE called FRIARS DROPS, as thousands in this kingdom, and the Colonies can testify, for years before I obtained his majesty's royal letters patent for the same,

CHAP.

C H A P. XII.

Of the genital parts of Man, for the inspection of the most curious reader.

MEN have parts in generation which afford matter for the seed, which is the ARTERIÆ SPERMATICÆ; others carry back into the blood what is superfluous to the making of seed, and to the nourishment of the testicles, and these are the VENÆ SPERMATICÆ; and both these arteries and veins were formerly called vasa præparantia: Some make the seed, as the stones, some convey it from thence to its conservatory, as the vasa deferentia; others contain the seed till the time of copulation, and these are the vesiculæ seminalis; some discharge the seed into the womb in coition; which is done by the Penis, and those are the prostates.

For

For the better information of the curious I shall proceed to give an account of the preparing vessels, the arteries, veins and their union.

The arteries are two, and spring from the trunk of the AORTA, commonly two fingers breadth under the emulgent, not from its side but out of its fore part, the right whereof climbing over the trunk of the VENA CAVA, runs obliquely to the vein of the same side; as also on the left which goes to the vein of that side.

The VEINS are two: The right arises usually from the trunk of the VENA CAVA, a little below the emulgent; the left from the emulgent itself, for otherwise it must have gone over the AORTA, whereby it might have been in danger of breaking; or rather by the continual pulse of artery, the recourse of the vinal blood might have been retarded.

Both

Both these veins and arteries a little after their rise meet, and are invested both in one membrane made of the PERITONÆUM, and then run straight through the region above the ureters; as they go, bestowing little slips here and there upon the Peritonæum, between whose duplicature they descend, and so arrives at its process. The veins divide into many branches, then inosculate and unite again; but the arteries go along by one pipe only on each side, until within three or four fingers breadth of the stones, where each is divided into two branches, the less whereof runs to the EPIDIDYMIS, the larger to the Testicle. And as I mentioned before that they descended betwixt the membranes of the PERITONÆUM, so they pass into the SCROTUM between them, not perforating the inner in the process, as in dogs and other creatures, wherein the processes of the PERITONÆUM are hollow like a quill; but in men the inner membrane of the Peritonæum shuts the hole,

hole, lest the intestines fall by it into the cod; of which there is great danger, on account of a man's walking directly perpendicular.

It has been taught by the ancients that there are divers inosculations of the arteries with the veins in their passage, whereby the vinal and arterial blood are mixt; but this opinion is now justly exploded, for that granting the circulation of the blood it is impossible. For the blood in the arteries descends towards the Testicles, and that in the veins ascends from them, so that if these two vessels should open into the other, the blood in one of them must needs be driven back; or else stagnating, distend and break the vessels.

But the truth is, the blood both for the nourishment of the TESTICLES and the making of SEED flows down by the arteries only, and that in an even undivided course, without any of those twirlings like
the

the tendrals of the vines, as have been mentioned by many anatomists, who were very wrong in their conjections.

The veins bring back from the testicles what blood remains from their nourishment and making of seed, and these indeed come out of their inmost membrane by almost innumerable roots by which they imbibe the said blood, and are most admirably intervoven and inosculated one with another till about four or five fingers breadth above the TESTICLES, which space is called CORPUS PYRAMIDALE, PLEXUS PAMPINIFORMIS; or Varicosus, and these veins do not prepare the seed but only bring back what is superfluous from the making it.

And indeed the ARTERIES in men do not more merit the name of præparantes in respect of seed, than the Oesophagus in respect of chyle, or the DUCTUS THORACIUS CHYLIFERUS in regard to the blood;

K

for

for their blood acquires no sensible alteration till it come to the TESTICLES themselves. But however we continue the old names, declaring only against the reason of them. And to finish this discourse of the preparing vessels, &c. I shall only note two things more; First, that the SPERMATIC VEINS have from their rise to their end several VALVES which open upwards, through which the blood ascends towards the CAVA, but not to return back again. Secondly, that though the spermatic arteries go such a direct course in men as I have before mentioned; yet in quadrupedes they are more complicated and twitted with the VEINS, but without any anastomosis of one into the other. There are besides what I have here mentioned; NERVES and LYMPHEDUCTS, that accompany these VASA PRÆPARANTIA.

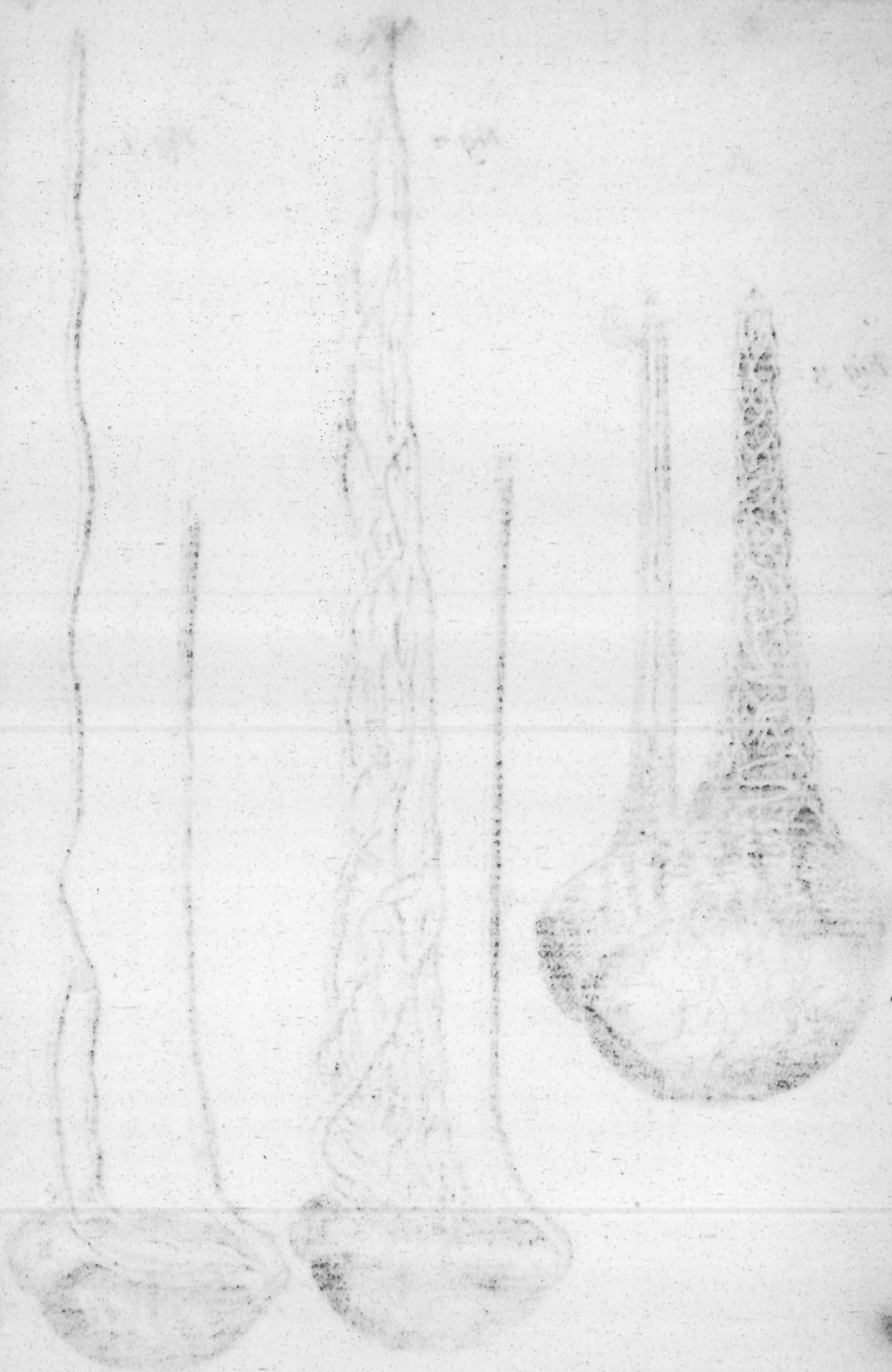


Fig. 3.

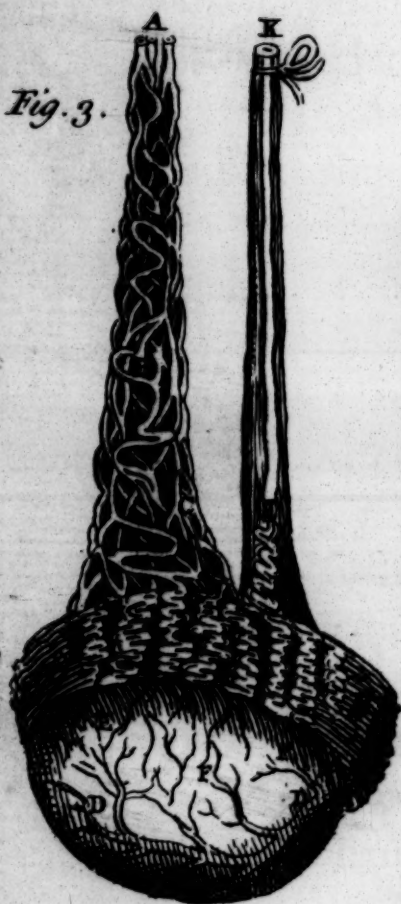


Fig. 2.



Fig. 1.



Of TABLE I.

The Genital Parts of Man

Figure I.

A **T**HE artery preparing feed, running from the trunk of the AORTA to the testicle.

B Its division in two branches.

C C The lesser branch thereof, which runs to the epididymidæ.

D D The greater, which is implanted into the upper part of the testicle, and descends along its back towards its lower part, to which the smaller end of epididymis is annexed; then it returns back again along the belly at the testicle, where it divides into many branches.

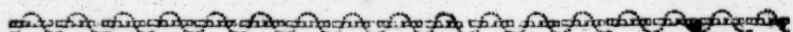
E The larger end of the epididymis knit close to the upper part of the testicle.

G The smaller end of the epididymis.

H The beginning of the vas deferens

K The testicle, placed conspicuous that the vessels may be best viewed.

I The vas deferens cut off, before it reaches behind the bladder.



OF TABLE I.

FIGURE II.

A **T**HE vein to prepare seed running from the trunk of the vena cava to the testicles.

B B The branches of the vena præparans tending to the caul and peritonæum

C The first division of it into two branches, which afterwards are wonderfully subdivided and united again.

D D D D D D The valves of the venæ præparantes, about which the veins being blown appear knotty.

E E E E The divisions and unions of the VENÆ præparantes, that the superfluous blood from the generation of seed, being

being detained in one ramification, may return to the heart by the other.

F The upper part of the testicle into which the ramifications of the venæ præparantes are implanted.

G G The ramifications of the venæ præparantes creeping along the sides of the testicles through their white coat.

H The body of the testicle.

I The large end, K the middle, and L the the smaller end of the epididymis.

M The vas deferens cut off nearly in the middle.

Of TABLE I.

Figure III.

A **T**H E preparing vessels cut off.

B The preparing vessels as they run to the testicles

C the ramifications tending to the epididymidæ.

D the

D the greatest branch of the arteria præparans running along the belly of the testicle.

E E the ramifications of the venæ præparantes.

F a dogs testicle swelled with seed.

G the bigger end of epididymis turgid with seed.

I the end of the epididymis or the beginning of the vas deferens.

K the vas deferens of a dog tied before the coitus, the preparing vessels being unhurt, that the feminary vessels being filled with seed may be seen more apparently.



Of TABLE II

Figure I. shews the Vasa deferentia, Seed-bladders and Prostates.

A A **P**ARTS of the vasa deferentia, which appear thick, but have only a small cavity.

B B

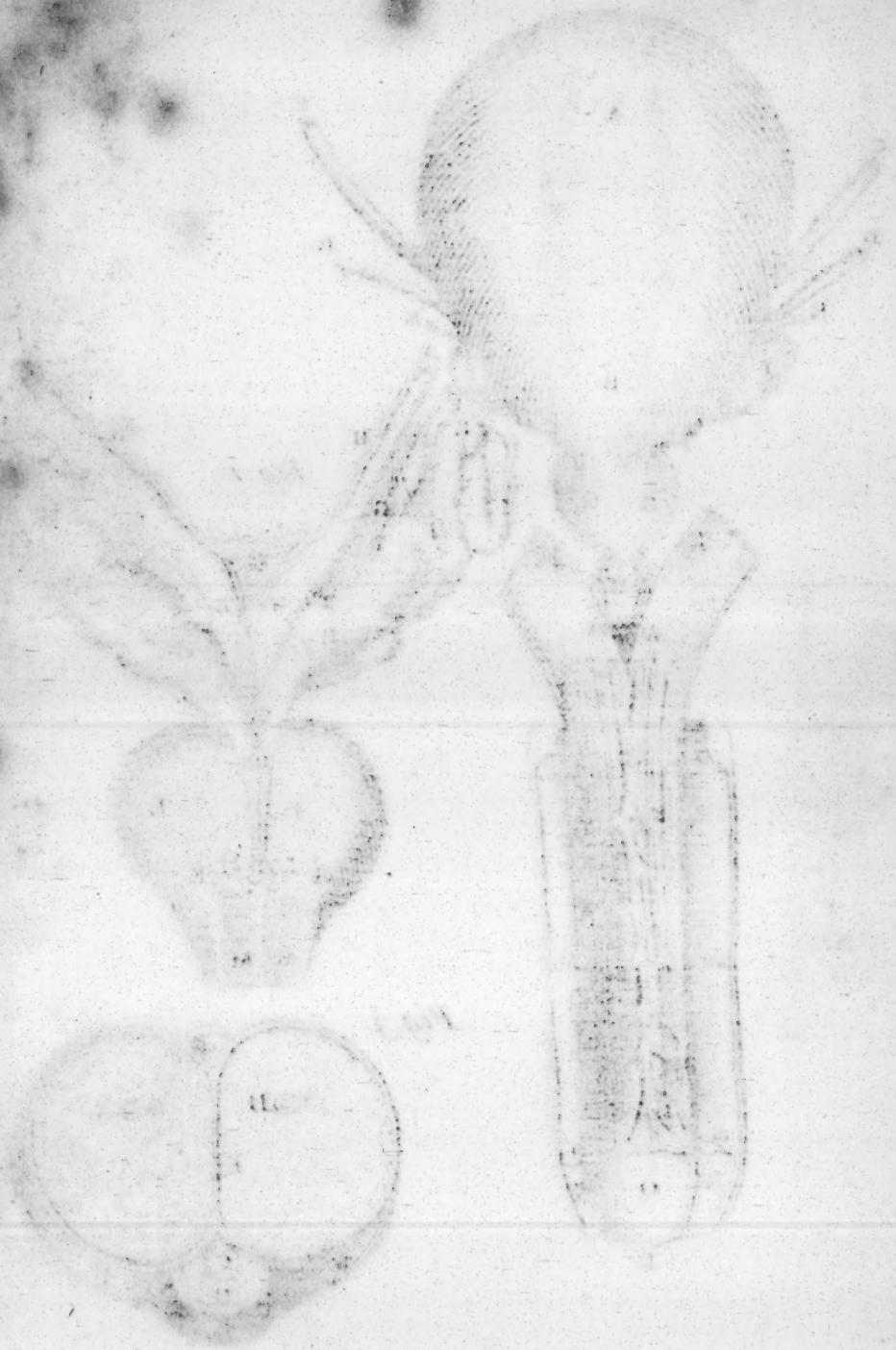


Fig. 2.

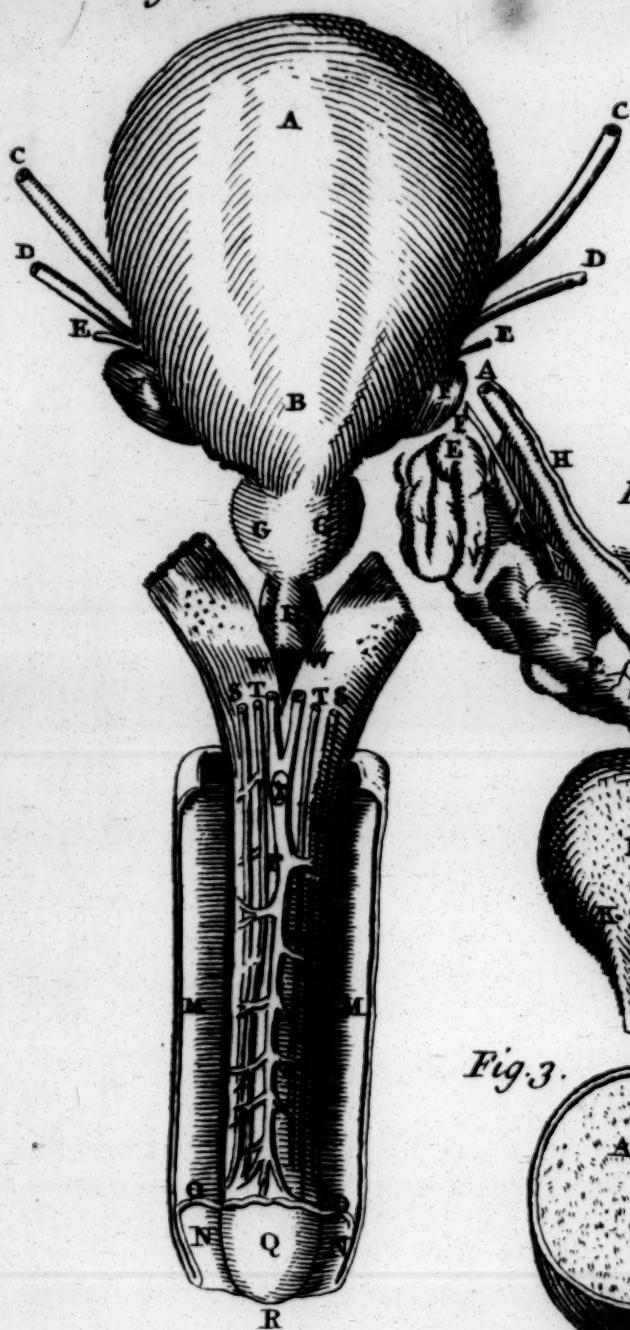


Fig. 1.

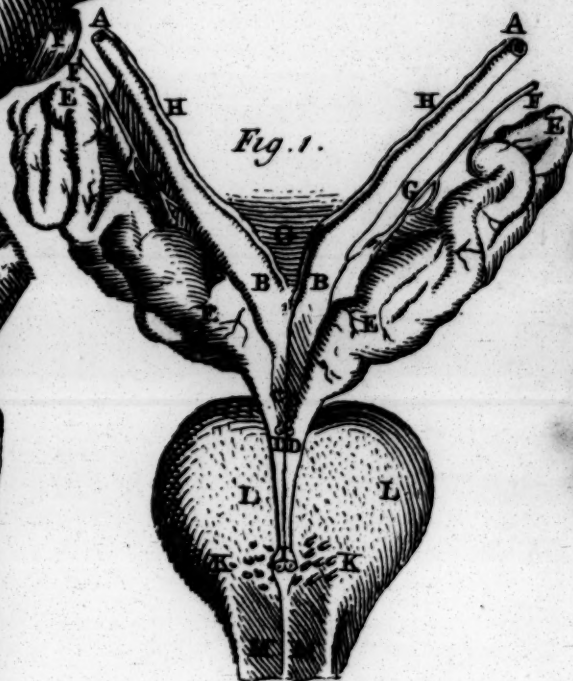
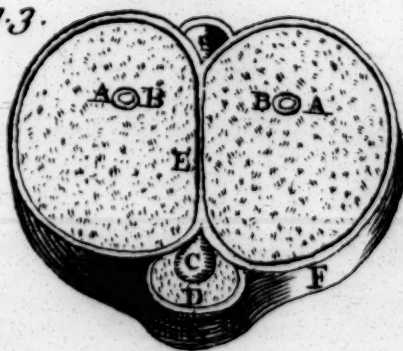


Fig. 3.



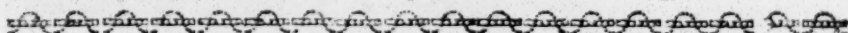
- B B the parts of the vasa deferentia of a thin substance and large cavity, being widened.
- C C the extremities of the vasa deferentia narrowed again, and gaping each with a little hole into the neck of the feed-bladders.
- D D the neck of the feed-bladders parted from each other by a membrane going between, so that the feed of one side cannot be mixed with that of the other, before it come to the URETHRA.
- E E the vificulæ feminales ; or, feed-bladders.
- G G G the membranes whereby the feed-bladders and vasa deferentia are kept in their places.
- H H the sanguinary vessels running by the sides of the vasa deferentia.

I a caruncle resembling a cock's head thro' whose eyes as it were the seed issues into the URETHRA.

K K the ducts of the corpus glandosum ; or, prostatae opening into the URETHRA by the sides of the caruncle.

L L The corpus glandosum divided

M M the urethra opened



Of TABLE II.

FIGURE II. Shews the Bladder, &c. the Penis and its Vessels.

A **T**HE fore part of the bladder.

B the neck of the bladder

C C portions of the ureters.

D D portions of the vasa deferentia.

E E the vessels running to the seed-bladders.

F F the vesiculæ feminalis ; or, seed bladders

G G

G G the fore part of the prostate; or,
corpus glandosum.

H the urethra adjoining to its spongy part.

K K the muscles called the erectors; or,
extenders of the penis.

L L the beginning of the nervous bodies
separated from the ossa pubis, which
puff up like bellows when the yard is
erect.

M M. the skin of the penis drawn aside.

N N the duplicature of the skin making
the præputium.

O O the skin that was fastened behind
the glans.

P P The back of the penis.

Q the glans.

R. the urinary passage whereby the glans
are perforated in the fore part

S S the nerves running along the back of
the penis

L

T T

T T the arteries running along the back of the penis.

U the nervous bodies meeting together.

W W two veins which unite together and run along the back of the penis in a remarkable branch.

X the vein opened, to shew the valves that are in it.

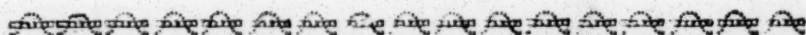


TABLE II.

FIGURE III. Shews the Penis cut asunder transversly.

A A **T**HE spongy or fibrous substance of the nervous bodies.

B B the two arteries that go along the nervous bodies.

C the urinary passage of the urethra.

D the spongy substance of the urethra.

E the septum between the two membrane of the nervous bodies.

F F

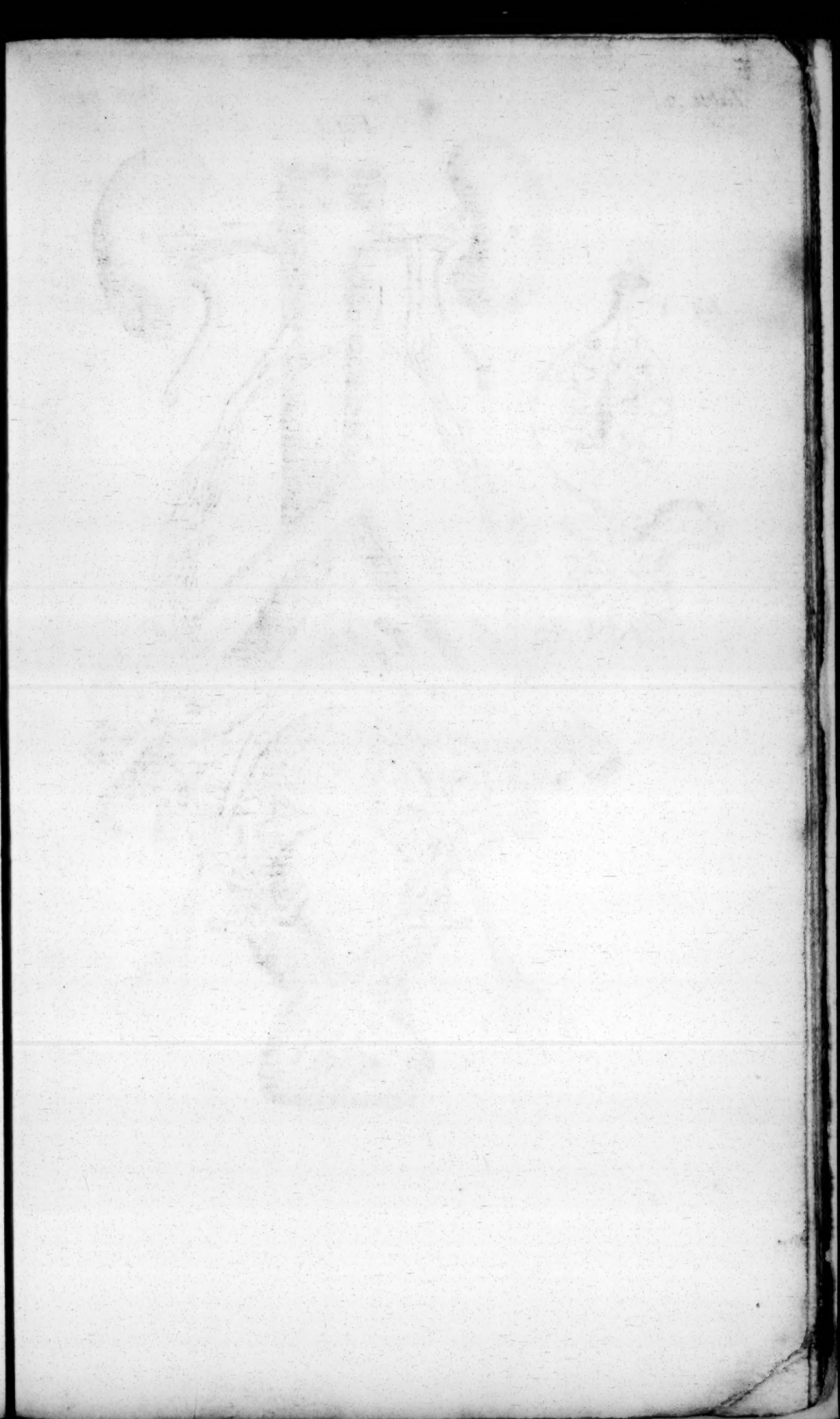
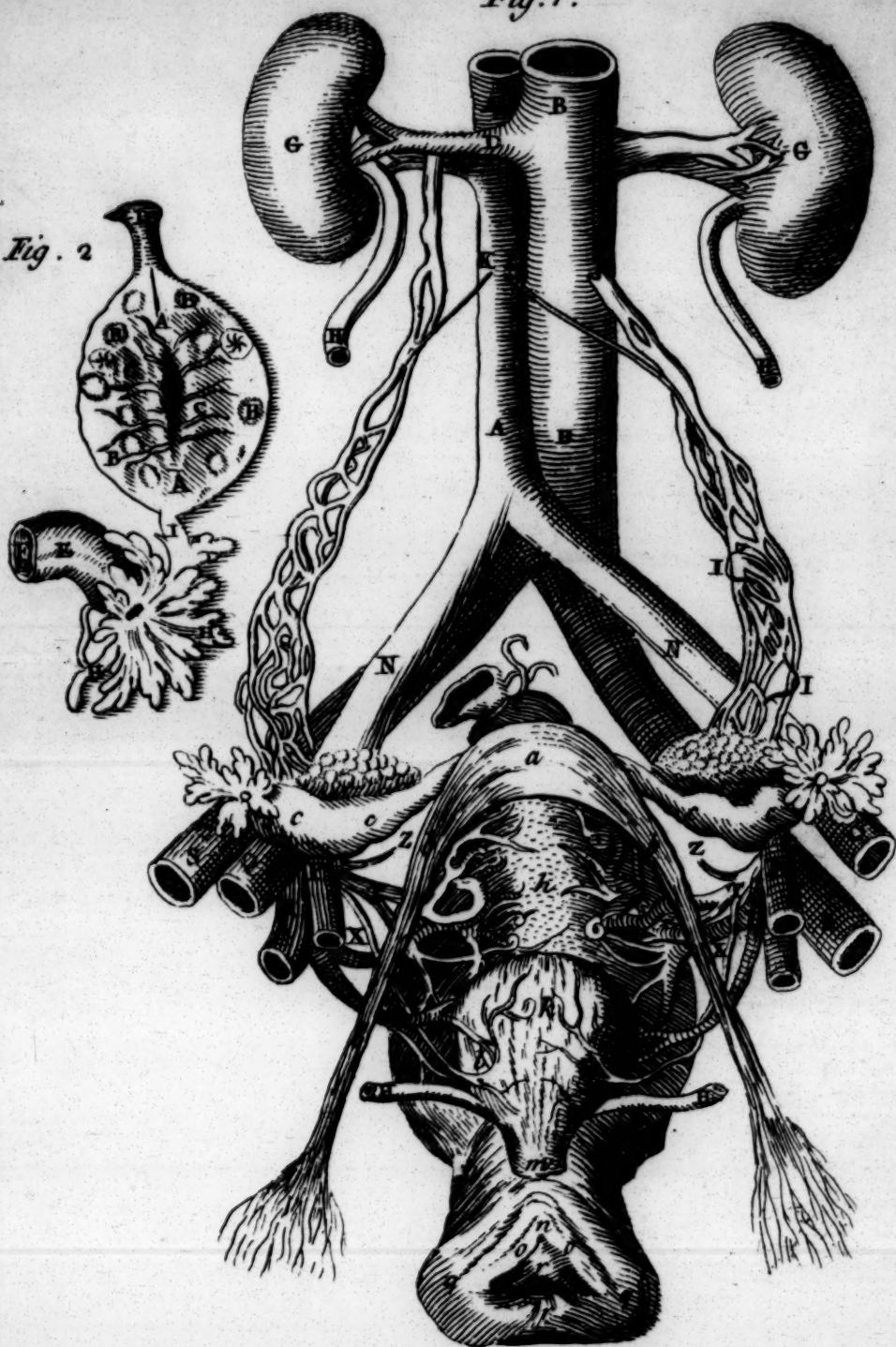


Fig. 1.

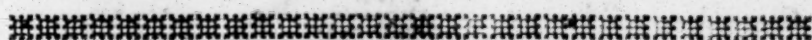
Fig. 2.



F F a very strong membrane of the nervous bodies.

G a very thin membrane containing the spongy substance of the urethra

H the great vein creeping along the back of the penis.



CH A P. XIII.

Of the Genitals in W O M E N.

HA V I N G given a definition of the parts ministring to generation in men. I now proceed to those of women ; in describing of which it has been the method of divers anotamists to begin first with the outer parts of the privity : but to oblerve as much as possible the same order in women as I have in men, I shall first begin with the spermatic vessels, which are of two forts, ARTERIES and VEINS.

The *Arteries* are two, as in men. They spring from the great artery a little below the emulgents and pass down the TESTES not by such a direct course as in men, but with much twirling and winding amongst the veins, with which they have no inoculation, as has been taught. But for all their winding, when they are stretched out to their full length, they are not so long as those of men; because in them they descend out of the ABDOMEN into the SCROTUM, but in women they have a far shorter passage, reaching only to the TESTES and womb within the ABDOMEN.

The veins are two, arising, as in men, the right from the trunk of the CAVA, a little below the emulgent, the left from the emulgent itself. In their descent they have no more windings than in men, and therefore are considerably shorter.

Both the ARTERIES and VEINS as they pass down are covered with one common
coat

coat from the PERITONÆUM ; and near the TESTES they are divided into two branches, the upper whereof is implanted into the testicle by a tripple root ; and the other is subdivided below the testes into three twigs, one of which goes to the bottom of the womb, another to the tuba and round ligament, the third going by the sides of the womb under its common membrane, ends in its neck, where it is intervoven with the hypogastric vessels like a net. By this way it is that the MENSTRUUM sometimes flow in women with child for the first months, and not out of the inner cavity of the uterus : but yet the blood does not flow so much at that time by the SPERMATIC ARTERIES as by the hypogastric.

The *use* of the spermatic vessels are to minister to the generation of seed according to the doctrine of the ancients ; but nutrition of the *eggs* in the OVARIA or TESTES according to the modern doctrine,

trine, the nourishment of the FÆTUS, and of the matrix itself, and the expurgation of the MENSES; in as much as blood is conveyed by the ARTERIES to all those parts they leave what is to be seperated according to the law of nature, the remaining blood returning by the veins.



T A B L E III.

Figure I. Represents the Genital parts of Woman taken out of the Body, and placed in their natural situation.

A A **T** H E trunk of the great artery.

B B the trunk of the vena cava.

C the right emulgent vein

D the left emulgent vein.

E the right emulgent artery.

F the left emulgent artery.

G G the kidneys.

H H

H H the ureters as they rise from the kidneys and are inserted into the bladder, but their middle part cut off.

I I the right spermatic artery.

K the left spermatic artery.

N N the iliac arteries.

O O the iliac veins.

P P the inner branches of the iliac artery

Q Q the outer branches of the iliac artery

R R the inner branches of the iliac vein

S S the outer branches of the iliac vein.

T T the hypogastric arteries carried to the womb

U the hypogastric veins, accompanying the said arteries

X X the branches of the hypogastric artery tending to the urinary bladder.

Y Y the branches of the hypogastric vein carried to the bladder.

Z Z portions of the umbilical arteries.

a The

- a The fundus uteri cloathed with its common coat.
- b b the round ligaments of the womb as they are joined to the fundus.
- c c the tubæ fallopianæ in their natural situation
- d d the fimbriæ or jags of the tubæ
- e e the foramina of the tubæ.
- f f the testicles in their natural situation.
- g a portion of the rectum, or straight gut.
- h the neck of the womb, divested of its outer coat, that the vessels may be better seen.
- i the forepart of the vagina of the womb, freed from the urinary bladder
- k the urinary bladder contracted.
- l l the blood vessels running through the bladder.
- m the sphincter muscle constringing the neck of the bladder.

n the

n the clitoris.

o o the nymphæ.

p the urinary passage.

q the lips of the pudendum

r the orifice of the vagina.

OF TABLE III.

FIGURE II. Exhibits a Woman's Testicle or Ovarium with the end of the Tubæ annexed to it.

A **T**HE testicle opened lengthways in its lower part.

B B eggs of divers bigness contained in the membranous substance of the testis.

C C the blood vessels in the middle of the testis, proceeding plentifully from the upper part, as they run to the eggs.

D the ligament of the testicles, whereby they are knit to the womb, cut off.

E part of the tubæ cut off.

M

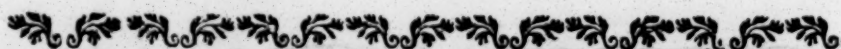
F the

F the cavity of the tubæ cut off.

G the hole that is in the end of the tubæ.

H the leaves ; or ornament of the tubæ.

I the leaves ; or ornament of the tubæ knit
to the testes,



*Instructions to the unhappy People who are
afflicted with the VENEREAL DISEASE.*

PARTICULARLY to those who intend to purchase the justly famous Medicine called *Friars Drops*, now made known to people of all denominations, by virtue of a Royal Grant from his Majesty, *GEORGE III.* and countersigned by Lord Viscount *Weymouth*, to prevent the daily impositions upon the ignorant and unwary part of mankind, from taking base and poisonous compositions from impostors who infest this metropolis, and other parts of the kingdom, that absolutely poison

son more than they cure; or, by their ignorance, administer such astringent medicines, that if they are but slightly affected, in a little while find themselves very warmly poxed, and oftentimes lose the use of their limbs, by such like practice.

The most skilful surgeons and physicians, of *London*, acknowledge that no medicines are equal to *The Friars Drops* (which are sold in *London* only by the patentee, in square moulded bottles of Six Shillings and Three Shillings each) for the cure of the Venereal Disease in every stage of the complaint, without any mercurial electuary or pills. It may also be depended on to be a sovereign remedy in gleans and seminal weaknesses, stranguary, stone, gravel, and all scorbutic complaints, let them proceed from what cause soever. This universal and most powerful remedy, called *Friars Drops*, may be depended on to eradicate the disorder on a certainty, without any other assistance; and that in the most

safe manner, to the great satisfaction of the patient. Excess of mercury by salivation, or otherwise, as I mentioned in the former part of this treatise oftentimes debilitates youth, causes pains in their head, body, and limbs, weakneses in the seminal vessels, gleans, and oftentimes throws out scabs or scurf upon different parts of their body and head, which is taken for the common disorder called the scurvy; instead of which, the sole cause of such an offensive disease is from the loads of mercurial electuary, or, from mercurial pills, that are indiscriminately given to the unhappy sufferer. Sometimes these eruptions will break forth many months after the patient has been through his mercurial course; therefore it is obvious, to every sensible person, that the whole mass of blood must be contaminated, instead of being purified. Thus I may venture to say, that the disorder, together with the remedies proposed for its cure from the ignorant, kill more than the sword.

The

The practice of the tribe who call themselves doctors, and who infest this metropolis, instead of giving you relief in your complaint, pick your pocket, and rob you of that inestimable jewel called HEALTH. They, by their insinuating hand-bills, which they give away in the streets, and stick up against the posts, twelve miles round *London*, draw the unwary and innocent to them for relief; instead of which, they fall victims to their artful cunning, and are poisoned with medicines that they vend under sanction of his majesty's *Patent*, which they have not, never had, nor never can obtain; for at this time there is no person in *England* honoured with his majesty's royal letters patent for a Venereal Medicine, save myself.

Some of these slaughterers (for as such they are) sell Pills, Electuary, and Drops, some Powders, others diet drinks, &c. but none of them can be depended on to eradicate that loathsome complaint. The
universal

universal remedy called in my patent *Friars Drops*, thirty or forty of which are a dose, in a gill of cold water, wine, gruel, or tea, three times every day, will effect a cure, even after salivation and every other method have been found useless.

I have had an opportunity of observing, that those who have taken the Mercurial Electuary, Mercurial Pills, and other compositions of poison, have been sorely afflicted with dimness of sight, pains in their shin bones, *Diabetes*, or, involuntary discharge of their urine, nervous disorders, pains between their shoulders, impotency, feebleness, ulcers, &c. which can only be removed by my justly famous Medicine, called *FRIARS DROPS*.

Directions proper to take the medicine for a fresh contracted Case.

Every morning about eleven o'Clock, take twenty drops in a glass of cold water, gruel,

or

or tea; at four in the afternoon take twenty; and the last thing, when going to rest, take twenty more.

Directions for an old standing complaint:

Take the drops as before directed, and drink about three half pints of a decoction every day, made of raspings of Lignum Vitæ, a handful of which are to be boiled in two quarts of river water, until one half be evaporated; then strain it for Use. Whilst it is boiling, you may add one ounce of Liquorice-root sliced, which will make it drink more agreeable.—This decoction, with the use of the drops, will perfect a cure in a very short time, even after salivation and every other method has proved abortive.

Note. Those who want advice may have it, free of any expence, by applying personally, or by letter (post paid) directed to ROBERT GRUBB, patentee, at No. 3,
in

*in the Old Bailey, near Ludgate Street,
London.*

*** Good allowance to Captains of
vessels and others trading abroad, if they
take a quantity.

